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ABSTRACT

Demographic and selected socioeconomic changes which have occurred during the past decade in rural Georgia are delineated in this paper. The sample consisted of 50 counties, none of which had any urban population in 1960 or 1970. These counties, which are representative of rural regions which are losing or gaining population, were divided into 2 groups consisting of (1) 27 counties which had lost population and (2) 23 counties which had gained population. Demographic changes occurred in the areas of population size, age composition, sex composition, racial characteristics, and fertility. The selected socioeconomic characteristics included occupational characteristics, income, housing, health, education, and agriculture. The data for each group, given in tabular form, included a listing of the counties along with their population in 1960 and 1970, total age and sex composition, age and sex composition for the white and nonwhite populations, the births by race, percent of persons employed by occupation, income by percent of families in each income group, the housing characteristics, the number of physicians in private practice by county, selected educational characteristics, and selected farm characteristics. (NQ)

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A Profile of Selected Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Rural Georgia Counties *

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This study is one of a series connected with the Southern Regional Research Project S-79, "Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South". The present paper contributes to that project by delineating demographic and selected socioeconomic changes which have occurred during the past decade in rural Georgia.

The sample consists of fifty Georgia counties, none of which had any urban population in 1960 or 1970. The counties were divided into two groups, one group consisting of those which had lost population during the decade and the other composed of those which gained population.

Group A consists of 27 counties (See Table I). These counties all lost population and are located in an area of general population loss ranging from southwest Georgia to northeast Georgia. Group B consists of the remaining 23 counties, all of which gained population during the decade (See Table 2). These counties are located in areas of population increase in northern and southeastern Georgia.

While the population of these fifty counties includes only 20 percent of the total rural population of Georgia, it is felt that Group A is representative of those rural regions which are losing population and Group B is representative of those rural areas gaining in population.

Changes in Population Size

Group A: During the decade 1960-1970 the population of these 27 counties decreased by 13,448 persons, or 7.6 percent. Every county in this group showed some loss of population and each also experienced some net outmigration. The total net outmigration for all counties in this group was 34,088. However, the net outmigration for whites was 7,988, while for nonwhites the net outmigration was considerably higher at 26,100.

Group B: The population of this group increased by 26,841 for an increase of 15.8 percent in 1960 to 1970. All 23 counties in this group gained population, although in more than half of the counties this was not due to any inmigration. Only ten counties showed any inmigration during the period, and of these counties seven are located near major urban centers. Group B, as a whole, however, had a net inmigration of 5,438 persons in the decade. The white inmigration was considerably higher at 14,445 but the volume of white inmigration was somewhat offset by a net outmigration of 9,007 nonwhites.

Changes in Age Composition

Group A: The population of counties in this group aged somewhat over the ten-year period. This aging was due to both a decrease in the proportion of persons under 14 and an increase in the proportion of individuals over 55 years of age (See Table 3). The greatest decrease in population occurred in the 0-5 age group, although the decreases in ages 5-9 and 35-44 were almost as large. The greatest increase in population occurred in the group aged 55-64, followed closely by the age group 20-24.

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Median age of the population increased by 2.56 years from 24.24 in 1960 to 26.80 in 1970. The dependency ratio for the population dropped from 110.0 to 98.3. This decline was due mostly to the declining youth dependency ratio which fell from 90.1 to 75.8. The aged dependency ratio, as expected, increased slightly from 19.9 in 1960 to 22.5 in 1970.

Group B: The population of Group B also aged somewhat during the ten-year period, although the degree of aging was not quite so marked as in Group A counties. Because of the general increase in population, only one age group, 0-5 had an actual population loss. However, the entire age group 0-14 made up a smaller proportion of the total population in 1960 than in 1970 (See Table 4). The greatest increase in population took place in the age group 20-24 which increased by 46.1 percent. The 25-34 and 55-64 age groups also increased by 30.5 percent and 36.4 percent respectively.

The median age increased by 1.98 years from 24.9 in 1960 to 26.8 in 1970. All three dependency ratios dropped, the total from 114.3 to 85.2, the youth from 94.8 to 67.7, and the aged from 19.5 to 17.5.

Changes in Sex Composition

Group A: The number of females living in the counties comprising Group A has declined relative to the number of males as is shown by the sex ratio which dropped from 95.2 to 92.4 over the decade (See Table III). In addition to there being a greater number of females than males in the population the female population also aged more rapidly than the male population, indicating a greater proportion of females in the older age categories. Over the decade the median age of the male population increased by 2.3 years while the median age of the female population increased by 3.0 years. In 1970 the median age of the male population was 24.8 years while the median age for females was 28.8 years.

Group B: In Group B the number of males per 100 females declined from 98.9 to 97.2 over the decade (See Table IV). The male and the female populations aged by about the same degree. While the median age of the male population increased 1.9 years, the median age of females increased 1.8 years. However, at the end of the decade the female population still had a higher median age of 27.5 as compared to the median age for males of 25.9.

Changes in Racial Characteristics

Group A: As was noted earlier the population of Group A declined during the past decade, however, there were some differences in the decline by race. The white population decreased by only 2.5 percent while the nonwhite population declined by 13.9 percent (See Tables 5 and 6). Whereas nonwhites comprised 44 percent of the total population in 1960, they accounted for only 41 percent in 1970.

There also were some differences in aging by race. The median age for nonwhite males increased 1.5 years as opposed to a 1.0 year increase in median age for white males. The median age for white females increased 2.8 years while that of black females increased 2.7 years.

The sex ratio in 1970 was still higher for whites than for nonwhites. However, during the decade the sex ratio decreased more for whites than for nonwhites, with the white sex ratio dropping from 96.6 to 93.3 and the nonwhite ratio from 93.4 to 91.1.

Group B: While Group B had a 15.8 percent increase in population over the ten-year period, this increase did not apply to both the white and nonwhite population (See Table 7 and 8). While the white population increased 21.5 percent, the nonwhite population decreased 8.1 percent. The white population comprised 81.0 percent of the total population in 1960 but made up 84.9 percent of the population in 1970.

There were also some differentials in aging by race. The white male population aged somewhat faster than the nonwhite male population. However, the nonwhite female population aged 1.4 years in the decade while the median age of the white female population increased 1.1. years.

There was very little difference in the relative changes in the sex ratio for whites and nonwhites. Both sex ratios decreased, the white ratio from 99.5 to 97.7 and the nonwhite ratio from 96.1 to 94.4.

Fertility

Group A: Fertility dropped somewhat during the decade as indicated by the fertility ratio which declined from 555 to 420. The general fertility rate broken down by race affords a more appropriate comparison of the fertility differentials for whites and nonwhites. The white rate declined from 94.0 to 82.8 while the nonwhite rate declined from 174.9 to 117.6 during the decade. The general fertility rate for the total population was 128.6 in 1960 and 97.0 in 1970 (See Table 9).

Group B: The fertility ratio for Group B dropped from 522 to 400 during the decade and the general fertility rate for the total population dropped from 114.3 to 94.6. The white fertility rates (103.4-88.9) did not drop as much as the total fertility rate, but the white level of fertility was considerably lower than the overall rate. The nonwhite rate dropped from 165.5 to 128.5 (See Table 9).

Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics

Occupational Characteristics

Group A: The total civilian labor force decreased during the decade from 58,112 to 57,499, constituting a 1 percent decline. The number of persons actually employed, however, increased during that period from 55,224 in 1960 to 55,775 in 1970. This increase in employment, along with the decrease in the size of the available labor force, lowered unemployment from 5.0 percent in 1960 to 3.0 percent in 1970. There was also a considerable shift in the occupational structure (See Table 10). Of all the occupation categories listed in Table VIII, only agriculture lost a substantial portion of its labor force. The number of persons engaged in agriculture declined by 45.1 percent and agriculture fell from the highest to the third highest employer. The greatest increase was in manufacturing which increased by 40.0 percent and contained the largest percentage of the total labor force of any category in 1970.

Group B: The civilian labor force in Group B increased 29.6 percent from 57,141 in 1960 to 74,139 in 1970. The number of persons employed rose from 54,520 to 71,814 and unemployment dropped from 4.6 percent in 1960 to 3.0 percent in 1970. All occupation categories made substantial gains in labor force with the exception of agriculture and related industries (See Table 10). The number of persons employed in agriculture decreased 41.6 percent and while

in 1960 agriculture was the industry employing the second largest number of persons, by 1970 it had dropped to the fifth largest employer. Manufacturing, which was the largest employer in 1960 with 34.0 percent of the labor force, retained that position in 1970 and increased its portion of the total labor force to 36.5 percent.

Income

Group A:[1] Total personal income for Group A increased by 107.9 percent from 1959 to 1969. The median income per family also more than doubled during the period. For all families the median yearly income increased from $2,303 in 1959 to $5,289 in 1969 (See Table 11). The white median family income increased from $3,180 to $6,480. The level of nonwhite median family income was considerably lower, however, it also more than doubled during the decade, going from $1,465 in 1959 to $3,180 in 1969. In 1969, 28.1 percent of all families in Group A still had incomes of less than $3,000 per year. Twenty percent of the white families fell into this group while 44.5 percent of the black families were included in it. Nearly 18 percent of all families had incomes of over $10,000 per year. Almost 24 percent of the white families were included in the group and 5.2 percent of the nonwhite families had incomes of over $10,000.

Group B: The total personal income for Group B increased by 130.9 percent during the period from 1959 to 1969, which is somewhat higher than that for Group A counties. The median family income for all families increased from $3,006 to $6,776 (See Table 12). For white families the median income increased from $3,308 in 1959 to $7,134 in 1969. Nonwhite median family income increased from $1738 to $4,117 during the ten years. In 1969, 26.9 percent of all families still had incomes of less than $3,000. This included 24.4 percent of the white families and 48.5 percent of the nonwhite families. Twenty-five percent of all families had incomes of over $10,000, including 26.9 percent of the white families and 9.8 percent of the nonwhite families.

Housing

Group A: The total number of housing units in Group A increased by 1.2 percent from 52,701 units in 1960 to 53,341 units in 1970, (See Table 13). The total number of occupied units also increased in spite of the general loss of population in this area. In 1960, 86.4 percent of the available units were occupied; by 1970, 88.9 percent of the units were occupied. The number and percent of owner-occupied units also increased during the decade. In 1960, 53.5 percent of the occupied units were owner-occupied units; by 1970, 64.3 percent of the units fell into this category. The value of the owner-occupied units also increased. In 1960 their median value was $5,519; ten years later this value had increased to $7,842.

Housing also appears to be less crowded in 1970 than in 1960. At the beginning of the decade 25.5 percent of the units had more than 1.01 persons per room; by 1970 only 16.7 percent of the units fell into this group. Telephone service to homes also increased considerably during the decade. In 1960, 33.5 percent of the housing units had a telephone, while in 1970, 61.9 percent had telephone service. Automobiles were also found in a greater

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[1] Income statistics are given for 1959 and 1969 rather than for 1960 and 1970.

percentage of households in 1970. The percentage of households for which no automobile was available decreased from 31.5 percent to 22.9 percent over the decade.

Group B: The number of total available housing units in Group B increased by 27.7 percent during the decade (See Table 13). In 1960, 51,551 units were available; in 1970, 65,828 units were available. The percentage of occupancy increased from 86.1 percent in 1960 to 88.3 percent in 1970. The number and percentage of owner-occupied housing units also increased during the decade from 64.3 percent to 73.7 percent. The median value of owner-occupied housing increased from $5,294 in 1960 to $9,390 in 1970.

Crowding declined considerably during the decade. The percentage of houses with more than 1.01 persons per room dropped from 21.7 percent to 12.6 percent. Telephone service also became more available during the decade, as the percent of households with telephones increased from 38.4 percent to 70.7 percent. The percent of households without at least one automobile available decreased from 25.6 percent to 15.1 percent.

Health

Group A: The infant mortality level is often considered a good indicator of the general level of health in a given area. The infant mortality rate in 1960 was at a relatively high level of 41.4 infant deaths per 1000 births. By 1970 this rate had dropped to 27.5. The infant mortality rates were considerably higher for the nonwhite population than for the white population. For whites, the infant mortality rate decreased from 25.0 to 19.0. For nonwhites the rate decreased from 53.2 to 36.0.

The number of physicians in private practice in Group A was reduced by almost 20 percent, from 61 to 49 physicians (See Table 14). In 1960 there was one physician for every 2,912 persons, in 1970 there was one physician for every 3,350 persons. In 1970 there were seven counties without any physician in private practice.

Group B: The infant mortality rate for Group B was 28.8 in 1960. By 1970 the rate had dropped to 22.5. The rate for the white population dropped from 23.7 to 18.5 during the decade and the rate for nonwhites dropped from 43.7 to 39.0.

The number of physicians dropped by 9.8 percent, from 51 to 46 (See Table 15). The combination of this drop in physicians and the increase in population accounted for a considerable increase in population per physician. In 1960 there was one physician for every 3,336 persons; at the close of the decade there was one physician for every 4,282 persons. In 1970 there were five counties without any physician in private practice.

Education

Group A: In 1960, 18.6 percent of the persons over 25 years of age had a high school education, as compared with 22.6 percent of the same age group in 1970 (See Table 16). In 1960, 64.3 percent of this age group had less than an 8th grade education. By 1970 this percentage had dropped to 52.2 percent. It appears that there are less pupils enrolled in school in 1970 than in 1960; however, it is difficult to state exactly what the change is, since the 1960 statistics represented students enrolled while the 1970 statistics represented students in average daily attendance. In 1960, 53,089 students were enrolled and in 1970 the average daily attendance was listed as 39,012.

Total local receipts for education increased from $1,096,651 in 1960 to $5,696,457 in 1970. This amounted to 0.6 percent of the total personal income in 1960 and 1.6 percent in 1970.

Group B: In 1960, 19.0 percent of the persons aged 25 and over had completed high school (See Table 16). By 1970 this percentage had increased to 25.3 percent. The percentage of persons with less than an 8th grade education declined from 64.6 percent in 1960 to 49.8 percent in 1970. As in Group A the number of students apparently dropped during the decade from 48,361 enrolled students in 1960 to 45,758 students in average daily attendance in 1970.

Local receipts for education increased from $1,017,847 in 1960 to 7,125,774 in 1970. This amounted to .6 percent of the total personal income in 1960 and 1.6 percent in 1970.

Agriculture

Group A: The number of farms in Group A declined 40.1 percent, from 12,766 farms in 1959 to 7,642 farms in 1969[2] (See Table 17). The greatest reduction was in nonwhite operated farms, which declined 74.4 percent. In comparison, white operated farms decreased by 25.6 percent. Part-owner farms, which showed the lowest reduction, declined 20.2 percent. White part-owner farms declined 16.4 percent as compared to a 42.9 percent decrease among nonwhite operated part-owner farms. The greatest decrease was among the tenant farms, which declined 79.5 percent over the ten year period. White operated tenant farms decreased 59.6 percent and nonwhite operated tenant farms decreased 91.6 percent.

The median size of the farms in Group A increased during the decade. In 1959, fifty percent of the farms contained more than 106.3 acres, while in 1969 the median farm size was 143.1 acres. The average value of agricultural products sold increased from $5,382 per farm in 1959 to $16,305 in 1969.

Group B: The number of farms in Group A declined by 36.0 percent, from 12,071 farms in 1959 to 7,729 farms in 1969 (See Table 17). The greatest reduction was in nonwhite operated farms, which declined 76.7 percent. By comparison, white operated farms decreased 31.7 percent. Full-owner farms, which showed the lowest reduction, declined 20.7 percent. White operated full-owner farms declined 19.5 percent as compared to a 50.5 percent decrease among nonwhite operated full-owner farms. The greatest decrease was among the tenant farms, which declined 85.6% over the ten year period. White operated tenant farms decreased by 83.0 percent and nonwhite operated tenant farms decreased 91.7 percent.

The median size of the farms in Group B increased during the decade from 66.5 acres to 72.6 acres. The average value of agricultural products sold increased from $4,855 to $15,418 per farm.

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[2] Data given for 1959 and 1969

Table 1. Population of Counties in Group A, 1960 and 1970.

County	Population 1960	1970
Atkinson	5879	6188
Baker	3875	4543
Calhoun	6606	7341
Charlton	5680	5313
Clay	3636	4551
Crawford	5748	5816
Dooly	10404	11474
Fannin	13357	13620
Glascock	2280	2672
Hancock	9019	9979
Jasper	5760	6135
Johnson	7727	8048
Lincoln	5895	5906
Long	3746	3874
Marion	5099	5477
Miller	6397	6908
Oglethorpe	7598	7926
Quitman	2180	2432
Schley	3097	3256
Stewart	6511	7371
Taliaferro	2423	3370
Taylor	7865	8311
Warren	6669	7360
Webster	2362	3247
Wheeler	4596	5342
Wilcox	6998	7905

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Georgia. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 2. Population of Counties in Group B, 1960 and 1970.

County	Population 1960	1970
Banks	6833	6497
Brantley	5940	5891
Bryan	6539	6226
Dade	9910	8666
Dawson	3639	3590
Echols	1924	1876
Effingham	13632	10144
Fayette	11364	8199
Forsyth	16928	12170
Gilmer	8956	8922
Heard	5354	5333
Lee	7044	6204
McIntosh	7371	6364
Madison	13517	11246
Oconee	7915	6304
Paulding	17520	13101
Pickens	9620	8903
Pike	7316	7138
Rabun	8327	7456
Towns	4565	4538
Twiggs	8222	7935
Union	6811	6510
White	7742	6935

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Georgia. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 3. Age and Sex Composition, 1960 and 1970: Group A.

	1960		1970	
Age Groups	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	10,568	10,391	7,704	7,303
5-9	11,070	10,713	8,776	8,631
10-14	10,981	10,697	9,578	9,287
15-19	8,622	8,312	8,596	8,421
20-24	4,552	4,688	4,987	5,605
25-29	3,901	4,533	4,400	4,501
30-34	4,214	4,747	3,669	4,189
35-39	4,451	5,065	3,562	4,027
40-44	4,860	5,310	3,869	4,417
45-49	4,826	5,119	4,006	4,530
50-54	4,330	4,565	4,174	4,753
55-59	3,797	4,128	4,062	4,645
60-64	2,983	3,371	3,735	4,159
65-69	2,793	3,546	2,994	3,748
70-74	2,134	2,620	2,082	2,842
75 and over	2,535	3,217	2,656	4,283

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Georgia. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 4. Age and Sex Composition, 1960 and 1970: Group B.

Age Groups	1960 Males	1960 Females	1970 Males	1970 Females
0-4	9,947	9,661	9,281	8,973
5-9	9,871	9,561	10,417	10,084
10-14	10,135	9,766	10,894	10,402
15-19	8,254	7,891	9,526	9,334
20-24	5,072	5,206	7,207	7,810
25-29	4,602	4,815	6,614	6,747
30-34	4,723	4,927	5,688	5,831
35-39	4,691	5,003	5,172	5,425
40-44	4,831	4,935	5,352	5,288
45-49	4,752	4,819	4,985	5,227
50-54	4,360	4,255	4,977	5,107
55-59	3,508	3,789	4,585	4,893
60-64	2,845	3,087	4,117	4,454
65-69	2,652	2,938	3,220	3,668
70-74	1,997	2,170	2,240	2,718
75 and over	2,344	2,741	2,804	3,949

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Georgia. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 5. Age and Sex Composition, 1960 and 1970: Total White Population of Group A.

	1960		1970	
Age Groups	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	4,609	4,426	3,778	3,515
5-9	5,094	4,941	4,293	4,133
10-14	5,557	5,344	4,711	4,436
15-19	4,533	4,255	4,384	4,262
20-24	2,361	2,408	2,914	3,266
25-29	2,353	2,659	2,902	2,845
30-34	2,706	2,880	2,458	2,623
35-39	2,885	3,130	2,414	2,619
40-44	3,217	3,356	2,666	2,819
45-49	3,213	3,228	2,780	3,018
50-54	2,897	2,947	2,889	3,196
55-59	2,551	2,713	2,842	3,176
60-64	2,099	2,348	2,616	2,859
65-69	1,844	2,247	2,013	2,520
70-74	1,463	1,747	1,466	2,026
75 and over	1,685	2,170	1,847	3,018

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Georgia. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 6. Age and Sex Composition, 1960 and 1970: Total Nonwhite Population of Group A.

	1960		1970	
Age Groups	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	5,959	5,965	3,926	3,738
5-9	5,976	5,772	4,483	4,498
10-14	5,424	5,353	4,867	4,851
15-19	4,089	4,057	4,212	4,159
20-24	2,191	2,280	2,073	2,339
25-29	1,548	1,874	1,498	1 656
30-34	1,508	1,867	1,211	1,566
35-39	1,566	1,935	1,148	1,408
40-44	1,643	1,954	1,203	1,598
45-49	1,613	1,891	1,226	1,512
50-54	1,433	1,618	1,285	1,557
55-59	1,246	1,415	1,220	1,469
60-64	884	1,023	1,119	1,300
65-69	949	1,299	981	1,228
70-74	671	873	616	816
75 and over	850	1,047	809	1,265

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Georgia. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 7. Age and Sex Composition, 1960 and 1970: Total White Population of Group A.

Age Groups	1960		1970	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	7,386	7,175	7,523	7,225
5-9	7,485	7,133	8,398	8,082
10-14	7,907	7,600	8,722	8,302
15-19	6,582	6,241	7,698	7,521
20-24	4,087	4,207	6,101	6,685
25-29	3,883	4,010	5,879	5,892
30-34	4,035	4,132	5,065	5,145
35-39	4,017	4,179	4,654	4,736
40-44	4,131	4,165	4,776	4,638
45-49	4,033	4,058	4,461	4,551
50-54	3,757	3,624	4,384	4,489
55-59	3,036	3,254	4,013	4,310
60-64	2,466	2,637	3,681	3,930
65-69	2,247	2,460	2,836	3,196
70-74	1,700	1,845	1,995	2,420
75 and over	1,995	2,358	2,474	3,481

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Georgia. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 8. Age and Sex Composition, 1960 and 1970: Total Nonwhite Population of Group B.

Age Groups	1960		1970	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	2,561	2,486	1,758	1,748
5-9	2,386	2,428	2,019	2,002
10-14	2,228	2,166	2,172	2,100
15-19	1,672	1,650	1,828	1,813
20-24	985	999	1,106	1,125
25-29	719	805	735	855
30-34	688	795	623	686
35-39	674	824	518	659
40-44	700	770	576	650
45-49	719	761	524	676
50-54	603	631	593	618
55-59	472	535	572	583
60-64	379	450	436	524
65-69	405	478	384	472
70-74	297	325	245	298
75 and over	349	383	330	468

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, Georgia. U.S. Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 9. Births, by race, 1960 and 1970: Group and Group B.

	Group A		Group B	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Total	4199	3022	3746	3824
White	1756	1526	2785	3080
Nonwhite	2443	1496	961	744

Source: Georgia Vital and Morbidity Statistics, 1960
Georgia Vital and Morbidity Statistics, 1970

Table 10. Percent of persons employed by occupation, 1960 and 1970: Group A and Group B.

	Group A		Group B	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Agriculture and Forestry	26.5	14.4	18.1	8.0
Construction	6.1	7.2	7.7	9.7
Manufacturing	22.7	30.8	34.0	36.5
Transportation and Communication	3.1	3.6	4.0	5.9
Wholesale-retail	13.8	13.8	13.0	14.9
Services	18.6	20.9	15.5	17.6
Public Administration	4.6	5.3	3.5	3.9
Other	5.5	4.0	4.2	3.5

Source: Georgia Statistical Abstract, 1970.
Georgia Statistical Abstract, 1972.

Table 11. Income by Percent of Families in each Income Group, 1959 and 1969: Group A

Income	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969
Less than $1,000	21.4	5.8	14.7	4.2	34.0	9.2
1,000-1,999	23.9	11.9	18.4	8.4	34.2	19.2
2,000-2,999	15.8	10.5	14.7	7.8	17.8	16.0
3,000-3,999	10.4	10.3	12.7	7.8	6.1	15.6
4,000-4,999	9.1	9.0	12.1	8.1	3.4	10.9
5,000-5,999	7.0	8.8	9.9	9.4	1.4	7.4
6,000-6,999	4.1	8.0	5.7	8.8	1.1	6.1
7,000-7,999	2.9	6.9	4.1	8.0	.7	4.6
8,000-8,999	1.8	6.3	2.6	7.6	.3	3.8
9,000-9,999	1.0	4.8	1.3	6.1	.3	2.0
10,000+	2.6	17.7	3.8	23.8	.7	5.2

Source: U.S. Census, 1960 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Georgia.
U.S. Census, 1970 General Social and Economic Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 12. Family Income by Percent of Families in each Income Group, 1959 and 1969: Group B

Income	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969
Less than $1,000	14.7	4.3	12.7	3.8	27.5	8.4
1,000-1,999	18.8	8.3	17.0	7.7	30.4	13.6
2,000-2,999	16.4	6.7	15.9	5.9	19.6	14.0
3,000-3,999	13.8	7.6	14.3	7.0	10.2	12.3
4,000-4,999	11.1	7.9	12.1	7.3	5.2	12.5
5,000-5,999	9.0	8.8	9.9	8.7	3.3	10.1
6,000-6,999	5.8	8.2	6.5	8.3	1.5	6.9
7,000-7,999	3.6	8.4	4.1	8.7	.9	5.5
8,000-8,999	2.3	7.9	2.6	8.3	.7	4.0
9,000-9,999	1.3	6.8	1.5	7.3	.2	2.4
10,000+	3.2	25.1	3.4	27.0	.5	10.3

Source: U. S. Census, 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Georgia.
U. S. Census, 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 13. Housing Characteristics, 1960 and 1970: Group A and Group B.

	Group A		Group B	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Total Housing Units	52,701	53,341	51,551	65,828
Percent Occupied	86.4	88.9	86.1	88.3
Percent With 1.01 or More Persons Per Room	25.5	16.7	21.7	12.6
Percent Owner - Occupied	53.5	64.3	64.3	73.7
Percent With Telephone	33.5	61.9	38.4	70.7
Percent With At Least One Automobile	68.5	77.1	74.4	84.9

Source: 1960 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Georgia.
1970 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, Georgia.

Table 14. Number of Physicians in Private Practice by County, 1960 and 1970: Group A.

County	1960	1970
Atkinson	2	--
Baker	--	--
Calhoun	3	3
Charlton	3	2
Clay	2	2
Crawford	1	1
Dooley	3	3
Fannin	5	3
Franklin	8	8
Glascock	1	1
Hancock	3	3
Jasper	5	5
Johnson	2	2
Lincoln	2	1
Long	1	--
Marion	1	2
Miller	3	3
Oglethorpe	2	1
Quitman	--	--
Schley	1	--
Stewart	3	3
Taliaferro	--	--
Taylor	4	4
Warren	3	2
Webster	--	--
Wheeler	--	1
Wilcox	3	2

Source: Georgia Vital and Morbidity Statistics, 1960
Georgia Vital and Morbidity Statistics, 1970

Table 15. Number of Physicians in Private Practice by County, 1960 and 1970: Group B.

County	1960	1970
Banks	--	1
Brantley	1	--
Bryan	3	1
Dade	1	2
Dawson	--	--
Echols	--	--
Effingham	2	2
Fayette	3	3
Forsyth	8	5
Gilmer	3	3
Heard	2	2
Lee	1	--
McIntosh	1	1
Madison	2	2
Oconee	1	1
Paulding	3	4
Pickens	5	6
Pike	2	1
Rabun	3	5
Towns	2	2
Twiggs	1	2
Union	3	--
White	4	3

Source: Georgia Vital and Morbidity Statistics, 1960.
Georgia Vital and Morbidity Statistics, 1970.

Table 16. Selected Educational Characteristics, 1960 and 1970: Group A and Group B.

	Group A		Group B	
	1960	1970	1960	1970
Total Population 25+	86,838	85,508	84,807	103,046
Percent High School Graduates	18.6	22.6	19.0	25.3
Percent With Less Than 8th Grade Education	64.3	52.2	64.6	49.8
Number of Pupils	53,089	39,012	48,361	45,758

Source: Annual report of the Department of Education 59/60
Annual report of the Department of Education 69/70

Table 17. Selected Farm Characteristics, 1959 and 1969: Group A and Group B.

	Group A		Group B	
	1959	1969	1959	1969
Total Farms	12,766	7,642	12,071	7,729
White Operators	9,093	6,701	10,914	7,459
Nonwhites	3,673	941	1,157	270
Full-owner	6,810	5,123	8,095	6,419
White	5,708	4,558	7,770	6,258
Nonwhite	1,102	565	325	161
Part-owner	2,176	1,737	1,735	988
White	1,864	1,559	1,580	935
Nonwhite	312	178	155	53
Tenant	3,799	782	2,241	322
White	1,446	584	1,564	266
Nonwhite	2,353	198	677	56

Source: 1964 Census of Agriculture, Part 28, Georgia.
1969 Census of Agriculture, Part 28, Georgia.